

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, five years ago, when Iraqi forces crossed the border and invaded Kuwait, the international community—with the United States at the forefront—condemned the aggression and vowed that it would not stand. This week, more than 35,000 Turkish forces invaded Iraqi Kurdistan under the assertion of being engaged in hot pursuit of Kurdish terrorists. The truth is that Turkey's action is no less a violation of international law than Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The official United States position is that Turkey faces a legitimate threat from the Kurdish Workers Party—also known as the PKK—a Kurdish separatist group based in Turkey that advocates the establishment of an independent Kurdish state.

The PKK is a terrorist organization, and Turkey has a right to defend its citizens against the unlawful use of terror. Where I draw the line, however, is Turkey's use of terrorism as a pretense for its full-scale invasion of Iraqi Kurdistan and as justification for its consistent pattern of human rights violations against innocent Kurdish civilians in southeast Turkey.

There is no way that the Turkish forces can distinguish between the Turkish Kurds and Iraqi Kurds that presently reside in Northern Iraq. Nor can they reasonably determine which Turkish Kurd is an armed terrorist, and which is an innocent civilian refugee. The result is that innocent Kurds—be they Iraqi or Kurdish—are being harassed, terrorized, and killed by Turkish forces.

I think that there is a fundamental truth that Turkey attempts to obscure in its approach to the Kurdish issue. The fact is that Kurdish experiment with self-rule in Northern Iraq threatens and undermines Turkey's identity. By conducting this invasion, Turkey has exposed that it cares little about Iraq's territorial integrity, and only wants to keep the Kurdish people in check.

The United States apparently has given the green light to Prime Minister Ciller's military adventure. Moreover, it is nearly certain that the Turkish military is using equipment and supplies of United States origin in its brutal war against the Kurds.

Turkey's militaristic policy towards the Kurds goes beyond the pale of civilized behavior. It is time for the United States to take a principled stand, express its opposition to Turkey's invasion of Iraqi Kurdistan, and cut off supplies of United States military equipment to Turkey. If, as reports today suggest, this operation is to extend for the next 3 to 5 weeks, then it is an outright falsehood to say that Turkey is engaged in hot pursuit. We should condemn this invasion for what it truly is—a clear act of aggression and a threat to international peace.

In this regard, I am submitting today with Senators KERRY, FEINGOLD, and SNOWE a resolution that does just that. In addition to condemning the invasion, the resolution calls upon the

President to oppose Turkey's action, and urges the United States to lead an effort at the United Nations Security Council calling for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal. The resolution denounces both Turkey's consistent pattern of human rights violations against the Kurds and the violence perpetrated by terrorists, including the PKK. Finally, the resolution calls for the continuation of Operation Provide Comfort, which is crucial to the protection of civilians in Iraqi Kurdistan.

Mr. President, I would urge my colleague to join me in sponsoring this resolution.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that in addition to the hearing on "the Mining Law Reform Act of 1995", S. 506, "the Mineral Exploration and Development Act of 1995", S. 504, will also be considered before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands Management.

The hearing will take place in SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building on Thursday, March 30, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in Washington, D.C.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements should write to the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Lands Management, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Michael Flannigan at (202) 224-6170.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Energy Production and Regulation.

The hearing will take place Thursday, March 30, 1995 at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 283, a bill to provide for the extension of the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to two hydroelectric projects in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, S. 468, a bill to provide for the extension of the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Ohio, and for other purposes, S. 543, a bill to provide for the extension of the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in Oregon, and for other purposes, S. 547, a bill to provide for the extension of the deadlines applicable to certain hydroelectric projects under the Federal Power Act, and for other purposes, S. 549, a bill to provide for the extension of the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas, S. 552, a bill to provide for the refurbishment and continued operation of a small hydroelectric facility in central Montana by adjusting the amount of

charges to be paid to the United States under the Federal Power Act and for other purposes, S. 595, a bill to provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in the State of West Virginia.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510. For further information, please call Howard Useem at (202) 224-6567.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee on armed services be authorized to meet on Thursday, March 23, 1995, at 2 p.m. in open session, to receive testimony on the Department of Defense Medical Program and related health care issues in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 1996 in the future years defense program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Thursday, March 23, 1995 session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting an executive session and markup.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 23, 1995, for purposes of conducting a Full Committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 575, a bill to provide Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Impact Assistance to State and local governments, and S. 158, a bill to encourage production of domestic oil and gas resources in deep water on the OCS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet for a business meeting Thursday, March 23, at 9:30 a.m. to consider S. 534, S. 268, S. 503, and other pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized

to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 23, 1995, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on Reorganization and Revitalization of America's Foreign Affairs Institution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Thursday, March 23 at 10 a.m. for a markup on S. 291, the Regulatory Reform Act of 1995, and S. 343, the Comprehensive Regulatory Reform Act of 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 23, 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MEDICAID AND HEALTH CARE FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Medicaid and Health Care for Low Income Families of the Finance Committee be permitted to meet on Thursday, March 23, 1995, beginning at 2 p.m. in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on Medicaid 1115 Waivers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Transportation and Infrastructure be granted permission to meet Thursday, March 23, at 2 p.m. to conduct a hearing on legislation to approve the National Highway System and transportation issues related to clean air conformity requirements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE NATION OF BELARUS

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to express my continued support for the nation of Belarus and its citizens on the upcoming 77th anniversary of the creation of their great country.

On March 25, 1918, in the final months of World War I, the nation of Belarus was founded. Shortly after the war ended, the Red Army of the Soviet Union seized Belarus, beginning Belarus' long hard battle against Soviet communism. During World War II 25 percent of Belarus' population was obliterated while fighting the Axis Powers of Germany and Italy. Untold numbers died at the hands of the Soviets as well.

For over 70 years the Belarusian people were forced to live under the iron

fist of Communist rule. The Communist-led Soviet Union held no regard for the lives of any of its citizens, and the brutal Soviet dictators routinely incarcerated or shot anyone not conforming to their rule.

Then in 1990 the years of enslavement for Belarus came to an end as Belarusian freedom fighters issued a declaration of sovereignty, detailing their goal to become a neutral, non-nuclear state. On December 25, 1991, the United States recognized independent Belarus as a sovereign nation, allowing the people of Belarus to hold their heads high once again.

The end of one exhausting journey signifies the beginning of another. The people of Belarus must now fight to maintain their right to liberty and territorial sovereignty. Extremists within the current Russian regime are once again attempting to control Belarus through unfair economic and military treaties. This attempt to destroy the natural rights of the people of Belarus, a people who fought and overcame one of the most oppressive regimes in the history of man, must not be allowed to occur.

Mr. President, I want the Belarusian people, both in Belarus and here in the United States of America to know that I stand with them in their fight to maintain the right to freedom and self-determination that was denied them for so long. •

SESQUICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF WINSLOW TOWNSHIP, NJ

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Winslow Township, New Jersey. Originally a sleepy farming community, Winslow has developed into a unique hybrid, encompassing both rural and urban elements within its 54 square miles.

With roots firmly planted in New Jersey's farming community, Winslow has played an increasingly important role in the State's agricultural industry throughout the years. It is Winslow Township's renowned peaches that help make New Jersey fourth in the Nation in production of this crop. Blessed not only with fertile farmland, the Winslow Township area also enjoys a close relationship with two of New Jersey's greatest natural resources, the Pine-lands and the Great Egg Harbor River. The magnificent Pine Barrens, a national wilderness preserve, is popular with hikers, nature enthusiasts, and canoeists. The Great Egg Harbor River is also a favorite with canoeists and fishermen, and is home to hundreds of different species of fish, mammals, reptiles, birds, and amphibians.

Coexisting with Winslow's natural riches are urban areas of great diversity. Described by its residents as a "microcosm of America," Winslow is ethnically, racially, and socio-economically diverse. The small town belief that fellow residents are actually

friends and family has allowed Winslow's different groups to live harmoniously as their community has grown. Different communities and forces have influenced the development of Winslow Township, and the town has profited from them. The rolling farmlands and local winery shape Winslow Township as surely as the new pockets of urban development. Children of New Jersey's most recent immigrants share classes in Winslow's outstanding school system with the great-great-grandchildren of the Italian farmers who helped found the town.

Winslow Township may be a small town, but the lessons it offers us in community and modern living are broad in scope. These lessons are simple, for they are all rooted in one common theme and that theme is respect. Respect for the beauty and riches of our environment, from which we can derive both pleasure in recreation and products with which to earn a living; respect for diversity and the lessons we cannot afford to ignore about the larger world in which we live; and finally, respect for community—the civil society in which all Americans make their homes, sustain their marriages, raise their families, hang out with their friends, meet their neighbors, educate their children, and worship their God.

Mr. President, I congratulate Winslow Township once again, on their sesquicentennial anniversary. •

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER LORENZO "PETE" CASALEGNO

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Comdr. "Pete" Casalegno, U.S. Navy, for 30 years of unselfish service to our Nation in both the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Navy.

Commander Casalegno's military service began in 1965 when he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force and served as a weather observer and forecaster. A veteran of the Vietnam war, he served as a member of the combat weather team at Tan Son Nhut, Vietnam, from December 1967 to December 1968.

Upon graduation from the University of San Francisco, Commander Casalegno was commissioned and subsequently designated as a naval flight officer. After completion of advanced training in the E-2 Hawkeye aircraft, Commander Casalegno was assigned to Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 114 and completed two overseas deployments onboard the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk* (CV-63) and the U.S.S. *Coral Sea* (CV-43). During this assignment, Commander Casalegno completed arduous qualifications as officer of the deck and tactical action officer.

After graduating from the United States Postgraduate School in 1981 with a master of science in systems engineering, Commander Casalegno was assigned to the staff of Cruiser Destroyer Group Three as assistant air